THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Borough Ordinances.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That William Hays, James Morrison, James Adams, and Robert Peebles, be, and they are hereby empowered to make purchase of the eastwardly half of lot No 319, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on and extending to and from Third and Fourth streets, to and for the use of said Borough: and that Thomas Collins, James Morrison and James Adams be and they are hereby empowered to procure, on behalf of the said Borough, on loan from the office of discount and deposit in Pittsburgh, the sum of nine hundred dollars, to pay for the said half lot: and that the said Thomas Collins, James Morrison and James Adams be and they are hereby empowered to receive a good and sufficient title, in fee simple, with clause of general warranty, for the said half lot, to be held by them as tenants in common, in trust for the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, their successors and assigns, and to be released by the said Thomas Collins, James Morrison and James Adams, to the said Burgess and Town Council, as soon as they the said Thomas Collins, James Merrison and James Adams shall be released and exonerated from the payment of the said loan and all costs and interest thereon accruing; and that the same shall be discharged within one year from the date hereof.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of this Borough for the time being, be and hereby is required to appropriate out of any money which now is or hereafter may be in his hands, in preference to any other appropriation, a sum sufficient to discharge the interest and discount for said loan, at all times hereafter, until the same shall be repaid; and that he pay and discharge such interest and discount, as required, to the order of the said Thomas Collins, James Morrison and James Adams, or either of them.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said James Morrison, James Adams, William Hays and Robert Peebles, be and they are hereby empowered to cause to be erected and constructed on the said half lot of ground, on such terms as to them may seem most adviseable, by contract with capable and responsible undertakers, a bridge or machine for weighing coal, lime and hay, offered for sale in this borough, and also such buildings connected therewith as may be necessary, which contract shall be deposited with the Town Clerk, and be by him recorded on the minutes of the Council.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Burgess shall forthwith draw his warrant on the treasurer, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for the purpose of enabling the said James Morrison, James Adams, William Hays and Robert Peebles to carry into effect such contract.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the said bridge or machine shall be finished and in full operation, it shall be let or rented by the Town Council to the hilgest bidder, for such term as they shall think proper, and the lessee or person renting the same, on taking an oath or affirmation and giving bond with approved of security, for the faithful discharge of the duties appertaining thereto, and for the payment of the rent, shall be by the Burgess commissioned Weigh-master of the same for such term; and it shall be the duty of the weigh-master to attend at the said weighing bridge every day in the week (Sunday only excepted) from the first day of April to the first day of October, from six o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening, and from the first day of October to the first day of April, from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of weighing all coal, lime and hay, which may be brought to the said weighing bridge for that purpose, and to keep the said weighing bridge in good order, at the expence of the borough; and it shall also be the duty of the weigh master to ascertain the weight of each bushel of coal and lime, and to give a certificate under his hand of the number of bushels each waggon or cart, so weighed by him, contains, to the waggoner or carter, to be delivered by such waggoner or carter to the purchaser of such coal or lime, and of every load of hay so weighed by him, he shall give a certificate in like manner to the waggoner or carter, of the weight thereof; and he shall keep a book, in which he shall enter every load of coal, lime and hay, so weighed by him; and he shall weigh and mark with brands, to be furnished by the borough, the weight of each waggon and cart employed in hauling coal, lime and hay, in three distinct places on the body of such waggon and cart, and shall enter in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the weight of such waggon and cart, with the names of the owners thereof: and that every owner of such waggon or cart, shall, on making any alteration increasing the weight thereof, give notice of such alteration to the weigh-master, previous to his next bringing coal, lime or hay to be weighed, under the penalty of five dollars.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the following rates shall be established and received by the weigh-master, for weighing and giving certificate thereof, to wit, for every bushel of coal or lime, an half cent; for every waggon load of hay, of or above a ton, twenty-five cents; for every waggon load or cart load, under a ton and above half a ton, eighteen and three fourth cents; and for every load not exceeding half a ton, twelve and a half cents.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine of five dollars be imposed on any person who shall offer for sale and sell any of the said articles, within the borough without producing a certificate from the weigh-master, of the amount thereof, and that the like fine of five dollars be imposed on any person who shall knowingly purchase any of the said articles within the borough without the same being weighed as aforesaid, and that a fine of ten dollars be imposed on any person who shall use any unjust means to make any of the said articles weigh more than the usual or natural weight thereof

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That for every hour the said weigh-master shall detain any waggon or cart, by his neglect, between the hours aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar;—one half of all the aforesaid fines and forfeitures to go to the use of the Borough, and the other half to the informer, and which said fines and forfeitures shall be recovered in the same manner that other fines and forfeitures are.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the ordinance passed on the 18th day of April, 1804, and numbered 22, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance the 2d, day of March, 1809.

Attest. L. STEWART,
Town Clerk.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That so much of the 5th section of ordinance No. 60, passed on the 29th day of May, 1807, as relates to the paving of gutters with brick, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the gutters of the streets shall hereafter be paved with stone; and that nothing contained in this ordinance shall in any wise effect the gutters heretofore paved.

Enacted into an ordinance the 13th day of September, 1808.

Attest L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Muskingum county, Ohio, will attend at the Court House in Zanesville, on Monday the 10th day of April next, and will then and there proceed to sell to the lowest bidder, the building of a Brick Court House, equal to 50 feet square, the body or walls of which to be the height of thirty feet, with a sufficient foundation stone. A plan of said house will be left with the clerk of the Commissioners, at least ten days previous to the day of sale. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

Bo order of the Commissioners,
BENJAMIN TUPPER, Clerk.
Zanesville, March 8, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Agnes Sample, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their several debts to the subscriber; and all persons having any claims against the estate are requested to present them properly attested for settlement.

JOHN WAY, *ex'r.*
Ohio township, Allegheny county, March 21, 1809.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

Subpoenas for witnesses, Warrants, Summonses, Executions, &c.

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR

FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Who has constantly for sale the following *GENUINE MEDICINES.*

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.

ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Take Notice—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.
Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

Situate in St. Clair township, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, on which between sixty and seventy acres are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and a young bearing orchard, late the estate of Thomas Crawford.

If not sold before the 5th day of April next by private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

John Finley.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county, March 6, 1809.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1809.

In consequence of orders from the Governor of this state, an armed detachment from the Philadelphia militia was yesterday morning posted in the front and rear of the property of the late David Rittenhouse, Esquire, (situate on the north-west corner of Arch and Seventh streets) to protect his representatives from the operation of process directed to be issued against them by the Supreme Court of the United States!

Phil. Daily Ad. March 22.

From New-Orleans, Feb. 1.

By a letter from Pensacola, dated 16th inst. we learn the arrival of Don Jasper Maguna, lieutenant of the navy, with 100,000 dollars for the treasury of the province, and the bearer of dispatches also to government.

The ex-viceroy of Mexico had at length arrived at Havanna in the San Justo, with all his family and suite. He was guarded by centinels with directions to have him constantly in sight, and not to suffer him to hold any conversation, except what was indispensible with his servants, and all were forbidden to speak to him under pain of neath.

The Legislature of New Orleans has elected M. J. Podyras, delegate to Congress, vice Mr. D. Clark, resigned.

We understand that the following arrangements have been made at Washington, for fitting out a portion of the navy, agreeably to the act of congress.—Commodore Rogers is to command the frigate Constitution; com. Decatur, the United States; capt. Bainbridge, the President; capt. Hull, the Chesapeake, capt. Stewart, the Essex; capt. Smith, the John Adams; and capt. Robinson, the Wasp.—Many new officers have been appointed. Com. Rogers is to command on the northern station; Com. Decatur, on the southern.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

WORTH A PERUSAL.

The following accounts would almost be considered as fabulous, were it not for the names of the respecable physicians, upon whose authority they are given. They will be read with interest. *Freeman's Jour.*

SOMETHING CURIOUS IN THE MEDICAL LINE,

Being part of a letter from Dr. WATERHOUSE of Cambridge, to Dr. MITCHELL, at *New York*, extracted from the last number of the *Medical Repository*—giving an account of a woman "*with a hole in her stomach.*"

"In page 16 and 17 of my printed lecture on "the evil tendency of the use of TOBACCO upon young persons; and especially the pernicious effects of *smoking cigars*, and the use of ARDENT and VINOUS SPIRITS," I inserted a note, which excited considerable notice; and gave occasion to some good humoured raillery among my friends, who would frequently enquire after the good woman "WITH A HOLE IN HER STOMACH!" The note stands thus:—"Opportunities of looking into the stomach of living subjects are very rare indeed. I remember but two instances on the records of medicine. One was a woman in the general hospital in Vienna, in 1798. She had her stomach perforated by a large wound, which could not be closed up. Through this wound her food might be seen. When any indigestible food created uneasiness, as *sour crout*, she took the oppressive food out with her fingers, and washed her stomach out with water, and this always relieved her, and revived her appetite.—Milk was observed to curdle instantly, except when she had carefully rinsed out her stomach: In this case, says Dr. *J. Helm*, whose patient she was, the coagulation did not take place till after some time, for want, as he supposes, of the *gastric liquor*. The coagulation could however be expedited, by irritating the inner surface of the stomach with the finger. Ass's milk was longer in coagulating than cows milk. The last coagulated in a few minutes. Eggs and cheese were quickly digested, but not so soon as flesh meat. *Vegetables* in general were longer undergoing this process; of these, *potatoes* and *carrots* passed off soonest."

My credulity, and my giving place to this singular narrative in my publication, has repeatedly occasioned a little merriment at my expence. My own defence was that I had taken the case from a British publication, that I found it in my book of extracts, but I had neglected to notice what publication. When a new impression of the *Lecture on smoking Cigars* was spoken of, some of my friends *seriously* advised, me to leave out the German woman with a "*hole in her stomach*!" I said but little. nevertheless, I went on believing, and determined to write to my correspondent, Dr. *De Carro*—(*the gentleman who, by sending matter from Vienna to Bagdad, the foundation of the Oriental vaccination*, and for which he has been handsomely *rewarded.*) My first letters via *England* never reached him; my second through *France* had a better fate, and procured me a full and highly satisfactory answer to my queries respecting a woman who could give *visible* proofs of the powers of her digestive organ. This gentleman, who beside being an eminent physician, is a distinguished *botanist* and *agriculturist*, writes thus:—"There is not the least doubt of the truth of the fact, which you have mentioned in pages 16 and 17 of your printed lecture. Several of my medical friends have invited this woman to dinner in order to see such an extraordinary patient. Your lecture is undergoing a German translation, in which I shall notice this extraordinary case. I know *Dr. Helm* perfectly well, and you may rely on the accuracy of his report. In the supposition of the original publication of this case has not reached you, *Dr. Helm* here sends you his book."—The book is in German; and I am mortified in confessing my ignorance of that language, seeing I had so good an opportunity of learning it during my residence at *Leyden*.

This woman, named *Theresa Petz*, was the wife of a blacksmith. She was strong, and in general healthy; the mother of several children. She sometimes worked in the fields, and *sometimes in the blacksmith shop with her husband*. She at length had a tumor in the pit of her stomach, which was unanimously declared. by the physicians, to be an induration of the spleen. This tumor at length broke through the membranes, muscles and skin, leaving an opening of *two inches in diameter directly into the cavity of the stomach*. The margin of it was callous, and almost as hard as gristle: but being destitute of cuticle, was painful when touched. When she rode in a waggon, or was subject to considerable motion, the bile came into the stomach and issued from the orifice; it tasted very bitter; did not mix with the gastic juice, but instantly curdled the milk mixed with it. *Dr. Helm* oftened introduced a catheter as far as the upper and the lower orifice of the stomach, without giving the least pain to the patient, or provoking the smallest disposition to vomit. She would frequently wash out her stomach with milk and water, through the external orifice; and as frequently relieve herself from any food that oppressed her, by taking it out with her fingers. But to remove all doubt, says *Dr. Waterhouse*, from my mind, *Dr. Helm, of Vienna* has sent me the identical perforated tubes of wood, and of metal, and also the identical little linen bag, which he had used to ascertain the powers of this woman's stomach upon various articles of food; which were put in and taken out of the stomach, as you would biscuit in and out of an oven!

FROM THE "SPIRIT OF 1776."

A democratic paper of Richmond.

THE NECESSITY OF UNION,

"As our bulwark against foreign danger,

"As the conservator of peace among ourselves,

"As the guardian of our commerce and other common interests,

"As the only substitute for military establishments which have subverted the liberties of the old world,

"And as the proper antidote for the diseases of faction, which have proved fatal to other popular governments, and of which alarming symptoms have been betrayed in our own,"

Is supposed to be *universally* admitted.—Divided as we may be on many great questions of national policy, on this point at least, we are all agreed.

How is this union so essential to our political independence and to our civil liberty, to be preserved?

By denunciations in congress representing a large portion of the people of New-England as willing to "wallow in the vile mire of dependence for the sake of the most trivial gain?"

By resolutions brought forward in a state legislature, charging them with a treasonable disaffection to that country, which is so much indebted to their valour for its freedom, and to their industry for its prosperity, or by declarations in public meetings of a suspicion that "foreign largesses" have corrupted their patriotism, and seduced them from their allegiance?

No; this is not the way in which union is to be preserved. It is to be preserved only by cherishing and promoting that sentiment which gave birth to the present constitution, or in the language of one of the best, wisest and greatest men that this or any other country ever saw, by a spirit of amity and that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation renders indispensib!

We have been led to this subject partly by the abuse which has been cast upon the New-England states, and especially the state of Massachusetts for its protest against the measures of the administraoion, but principally by a fact which has recently transpired with respect to the state of Pennsylvania.

It appears that the governor of that state, in conformity to an express law, has called out a portion of the militia for the purpose of preventing the execution of a decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Is the governor of Pennsylvania to be denounced as a traitor? Are the legislature to be charged with a want of patriotism and a violation of the constitution, which they have all sworn to maintain? That they are in the wrong is most certain; but is the evil to be remedied, by a fair, candid and temperate expostulation, or by outrage and abuse? Let every candid man of common sense decide which of these two modes is likely to be effectual.

Never let us therefore lose sight of candor and moderation. Let us be content with an honest performance of our own duties, without impeaching the motives and patriotism of others.

A state should always be heard with attention and treated with respect. If it is in the right, its grievances should be redressed, and if in the wrong its errors can easily be shewn.

The lesson is very clearly inculcated by the example of Pennsylvania. Resolutions in that state has been brought forward for the purpose of censuring the state of Massachusetts, at the very moment when its government was organizing troops to oppose by force the authority of the United States.

It is remarkable too, that in the same resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania, there is a declaration that the commonwealth will furnish military force whenever the government shall require it, in support of the constitution and the laws; that very constitution and those very laws, which the governor is now calling our troops to oppose!

But what of this? Instead of pouring out abuse upon the state of Pennsylvania, let us rely on the patriotism and good sense of the legislature and the people to remove this evil, which strikes at the vital principle of our government. They will remove it. They cannot with their eyes open, pull down one of the great pillars, by which the fabric of the American government is supported. We will not indulge a doubt upon this subject.

Let forbearance and liberality be manifested towards the other states in the Union, although instead of applauding they may condemn the measures of our government. Let us rely on *their* patriotism and good sense, and not continue to proclaim to the enemies of free government that the only republic in the world, is sinking in corruption or about to be torn to pieces, in consequence of our internal jealousies suspicion and hatred of each other.

Let it not be forgotten that Massachusetts has high claims to our most respectful and fraternal consideration. Her soil was consecrated with the first blood that was shed in defence of our national independence. Her population, her wealth, her strength, and her industry are of incalculable importance to us as a nation; and no man whose mind is not perverted by the delusions of party spirit, can doubt if the time shall ever arrive, at which every nerve must be exerted to defend against a foreign force the liberties of our country.—Massachusetts will display the same patriotic and intrepid spirit, which in 1776 attracted the admiration of mankind.

[The latest accounts from Lancaster, are contained in the following

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.]

Thursday, March 16.

This has been an interesting day. The report of the committee in the case of Olmstead, (which I sent you the day before yesterday) came up for consideration—considerable debate ensued. Mr. Thomson offered a resolution, as a substitute for one proposed by the committee, the object of which was a repeal of the law passed upon the subject a few years ago. The proposition was negatived. A resolution was offered by Mr. Darlington, proposing to pay Olmstead the money due him.—It was also negatived. All the resolutions attached to the report, were adopted. Mr. Miner then offered a resolution declaring that Pennsylvania, at every hazard would resist the decree of the United States court in the case of Olmstead. He observed on offering it,—that it was to try the sense of the house, and that he would not vote for it himself—that it was notorious that the governor had called out a military force of the commonwealth, to resist the execution of the process of the federal court—that the committee in their laboured and ingenious report, had declared the right of the state, and had clearly intimated their determination not to recede; but when the resolutions attached to the report were considered they would appear mere milk and water things—that after all the blustering, the legislature had, to be sure resolved—that the Governor should write to the President. He thought such a resolution, if the senate was in earnest about resisting, was weak and useless. If the great state of Pennsylvania really supposed her constitutional rights invaded, and had seriously determined on an appeal to arms, he thought this legislature should assume a manly and determined attitude, and declare so, openly and boldly.—To bring the matter home—to test the sentiments of the house fairly—he had offered the resolution.

An immediate and violent attack was made upon it. A storm appeared to be rising, when the previous question was called, and the yeas and nays taken upon the resolution, when it was negatived—only one voting in favor of it—the mover and the seconder voting against it. Thus it appears at last, when the question is fairly taken, that the representatives of the people are not determined at every hazard to resist the execution of the decrees of the United States courts. The lovers of peace are sincerely congratulated on the result, for notwithstanding the hasty and imprudent conduct of the governor, in calling out the militia, from the vote of to-day it would appear, that the representatives do not approve of it, but are disposed for peace. The democrats are so mortally offended at the proposition being forced upon them, that it is understood a resolution will be submitted for expelling Mr. Miner from the house. At least from conversation out of doors, it appears to be seriously contemplated.

The bill for exporting sour flour for a limited time, was negatived this afternoon after a long and tedious debate. The bill for removing all the federal judges, styled "An act for the better organization of the courts of common pleas," was before the house to-day. The house resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Ogle in the chair. Information was called for from the friends of the bill.—No solitary being rose in its favour. It was then understood that Mr. Ogle reported the bill and he alone would explain it. So the committee had to rise, for the purpose of appointing a new chairman, and had leave to sit to-morrow. I do not believe it will pass.

A bill from the senate, for the preservation of rabbits, pheasants and partridges, in the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Delaware, and to prevent their being killed out of season, was read the first time. An attempt was made to kill the bill by making it the order of the day after the present session should be closed, but it failed. It was made the order for Thursday next.

(*Poulson.*

Friday, March 17.

"This has been an interesting day. The bill for making a new organization of the courts of common pleas, was taken up, and after a long debate, negatived by a very large majority. A number of the democratic members, came out upon the occasion, with a manl[illegible]nd independent spirit that does them much h[illegible]. Mr. Tarr of Fayette, and Mr. Brown o Greene, opposed it with acknowledged ability. They did not hesitate to declare, that they believed the object was to turn out the federalists and place democrats in their places. Besides they avowed themselves opposed to increasing the executive patronage. They certainly on this occasion acted the part of real consistent republicans.

"The next important question, was that relative to the complaints against the judges of Lancaster county. The committee had submitted a report, to which they had attached a resolution to remove the associate judges, and to acquit the president. A resolution was offered as a substitute, which proposed to postpone the original resolutions, to introduce one to remove the president. After considerable and animated discussion, the proposition to postpone was lost—Ayes 17, noes 65. The resolution to remove the associates recurring—the yeas were 24, noes 57. So that they were very honorably acquitted. Indeed the only offence alledged in the report against the associates, was that they had not cleared the docket of all the certioraries. On this occasion captain O'Brien, delivered one of his best speeches. He advocated the cause of the judges in a manner that did great credit to his heart, and with much feeling and argument, he intermingled so much of wit and so many quaint sea terms, that he converted the the house for half an hour into a temple of Momus. The house adjourned at half past ten at night.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 22.

The Mentor and Pacifick, government vessels from France and England, have received orders to sail from New-York. Captain Coles is the bearer of dispatches for France, and Lt. Reed, for England. *Nat. Intel.*

From the Monitor.

By the arrival of the brig Batavian at New-York, government has received dispatches from General Armstrong, the American minister at Paris. These dispatches are as late as the 26th day of December, and were entrusted to the care of captain Brinker, a passenger in the Batavian. Our official advices from England and France, are now of a correspondent date.

We have once more to repeat the ungracious tidings, that the emperor of the French manifests no disposition to relax his anti-neutral system.

We are happy in being abled to say, that our consul at Algiers has established with the new dey the relations with the United States upon the old and friendly footing; so that the revolution there will have no baneful effect as it regards us. Authentic advices from Tunis, likewise announce that our affairs, with that regency are perfectly agreeable.

In the early part of Dec. last, the French general Junot, duke of Abrantes, passed with his division thro' Bordeaux. His orders from the emperor were that he should be at Lisbon on the 19th of January. About the middle of Dec. there passed through the same city (Bordeaux) a division of 45,000 men; being the last that were destined for Spain. This body of troops completed a total of four hundred and eighty thousand men, which had defiled through Bordeaux for the Spanish peninsula. The conquest of Spain and Portugal was regarded as a matter of course. After that had been done, it was supposed the emperor would leave 100,000, French troops in Spain, and recruiting two or three hundred thousand Spaniards, together with his other forces, turn his attention to some other object. The quidnuncs of Paris openly spoke of the approaching derangement of Austria, and of the probability that Joseph Bonaparte, (too mild, perhaps, for the throne of Spain) would be made king of the Austrian dominions.

M. Dashkoff, who has been appointed charge des affairs, and consul-general by the emperor of Russia, to reside near the American government, was at Paris about the 15th of Dec. intending to depart in about six weeks for Washington.

GEORGETOWN, (*Col.*) *March* 21.

John Q. Adams.

A punster would say, that the Senate in their decision made *short* work of this *short* gentleman. His prospects as successor to Mr. *Short* were of very *short* duration. His hopes are cut *short*, and he now perceives, that the reign of Bonaparte in this country is likely to be *short*, and of course those who depend on his friends for a subsistance will soon be reduced to *short* allowance. The present unauthorised minister at the court of St. Petersburg will undoubtedly come *short* home.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the state of New-York, a friend to the late administration, dated March 15, 1809.

"From what I can learn, I believe that the Federalists are gaining ground throughout the United States; it is more than probable that they will have a majority in this state at the ensuing election."

NORFOLK, *March* 16.

This morning before our paper went to press, (eight o'clock) upwards of 12 vessels were cleared out from the Custom House in this Borough for foreign ports.—"*God send them safe deliverances.*"

"The ships at City Point are preparing for their departure; having obtained, at great expence and trouble their necessary crews—We understand that as high as forty dollars per month has been given for ordinary seamen! Several vessels, we learn, are bound for Cadiz with cargoes of flour, the presumption being, that the immense number of men embodied in

Spain, must augment the demand in that country for the necessary articles of subsistence.

"*Prices current.* Flour meets a quick sale at 7 dollars. From the great quantity which is on the eve of exportation, the price must still look up. Tobacco, from some cause or other, has experienced a depression during the last three days. From 4 dolls. it has fallen again to 22s. 6d. a 23s. The markets are fluctuating."

[*Petersburg Intel.*

BOSTON, *March* 17.

New-Hampshire Election.

We received last evening returns from 58 towns in New-Hampshire, of the votes for governor. The result is, Smith 5400, Langdon 3683—Federal Majority 1717; varying very little from the votes for electors, in November last. We therefore presume judge Smith is elected. The legislature will undoubtedly be federal.

Repertory.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 24.

On Sunday evening last, the Pennypack Paper Mills, with all their contents, the property of Messrs. J. G. & W. Langstreth, were destroyed by fire. The loss sustained is estimated at 20,000 dollars. Some suspicions are entertained, that the fire was intentionally communicated.

Extract of a letter from Port Royal, Jamaica, to a gentleman in this city, dated February 16, 1809—handed to the Editors of the Freeman's Journal.

"The united Spanish and British armies have been successful. The English commanded by Sir John Moore, and the Spaniards by the marquis Romana. Ney and Junot commanded the French. The French troops were defeated with the loss of 50,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The Spanish and British lost about 20,000 in all. The Nautilus, capt. Perfant, in 50 days from Bristol, brought the accounts, and London papers two days later than the Packet.

"The surrender of St. Domingo is daily expected being in dreadful want of provisions, 1200 sable insurgents had marched against them from Port au Prince, and the port was blockaded by some English vessels of war, a Spanish Guarda Costo, and two schooners.—The Polyphemus, (the flag ship.) and Tweed, sail tomorrow, said to be destined there."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"*New-York, March* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, dated Havanna, March 8, 1809.

"By the British brig George, I have only time to inclose you an extra Gazette, containing the afflicting news of yesterday, by a vessel 35 days from Cadiz. Morla, governor of Cadiz, has proved traitor, and invited the French to Madrid, which place Bonaparte left on the 23d Dec. to attack Romana's army; since which nothing official had been received from the armies. The whole of the Spanish forces are drawing to a point, and hopes are entertained, that they will surround and take Bonaparte.

"The Supreme Junta was at Seville; but it was expected they would remove to Cadiz in a few days.

"At Cadiz they had 84,000 French prisoners.

"The British have been roughly handled—one army is marching towards Corunna, from prudential motives; and the other towards the borders of Portugal.

"These movements indicated an expectation of the necessity of embarking at those points, to sail round to another more tenable.

"I do not like the information received; although many do, and believe that Spain will soon be cleared of the monster of Europe and his army. Indeed, the news I conceive to be more afflicting to the cause of humanity, than any which has reached us."

Count Florida Blanca died on the 30th Dec. He was president of the central Junta, aged 82 years and 2 months.

A bloody battle was fought at Sarragossa on the 21st Dec. between marshal Moncey and general Palafox. The victory was most completely in favor of the patriots, they having killed 4000, and as many wounded.

SPANISH SUCCESSES!

In addition to the letter of our correspondent, we have received the Havanna Aurora of March 8. It contains a particular detail of the operations against Saragossa, on the 21st December. The attack was commenced at day-light, and continued without intermission until noon, when the French were driven from the walls, leaving 4000 killed and about the same number wounded on the field. On the following day the subjoined correspondence took place.

[*Translated.*]

Marshal Moncey to his excellency the Captain Gen. of the Spanish troops, and to the magistrates of Sarragossa.

Gentlemen,

The city of Saragossa is besieged on all sides; and no longer has any communication: consequently we can employ against the city all those means of destruction which the laws of war permit. Too much blood has already been shed; and a sufficiency of evils surround and combat us—The fifth division of the grand army, under the command of marshal Mortier, duke of Treriso, and that which I command threaten your walls. The city of Madrid has capitulated, and in consequence, it has avoided those misfortunes which would have followed a tardy and ineffectual resistance. The city of Saragossa may confide in the valor of its inhabitants, but it is not in its power to resist the means which the art of war is preparing to use against it. If it suffers those means to be resorted to total destruction will inevitably ensue. Marshal Mortier trusts, and I hope, you will take into proper consideration what I have represented to you; and that you will unite with us in opinion. To prevent the effusion of blood and to preserve the beautiful city of Saragossa, so estimable for its population, riches and commerce,—to avert the misfortunes of a siege, and all its terrible consequences, would be the means of obtaining the love and blessings of the people under your command. Endeavor to bring the citizens to sentiments of peace and tranquility; to aid which, on my side, I assure you of all that is compatible with my duty and with the power his imperial majesty has given me.

I send this dispatch by a flag of truce, and propose to you to name commissioners to treat with those which I shall name for that purpose.

I remain with the greatest consideration,

Marshal Moncey.

Head-Quarters of Torrero,
Dec. 22, 1808.

Answer of Gen. Palafox.

The gen. in chief of the reserve, answers, in behalf of the whole of the city of Saragossa. This beautiful city knows not how to surrender. The marshal of the empire may observe all the laws of war, and he may measure his force with mine. I hold communication with all parts of the Peninsula, and want nothing.—Sixty thousand men, resolved to fight, want no other premium than that of honor; and I, who command them, would not exchange that honor for empires.

His excellency M. Moncey, will reap glory by observing the noble laws of war, if he defeats me; but mine will not be less, if I defend myself—I tell your excellency that my troops will fight with honor, and know not the means of oppression and destruction which was so much abhorred by the ancient marshals of France.

No one who knows how to die with honor will care for a siege, much less so when he knows the effects of the last, which lasted 61 days—If I knew not how to surrender then, with a less force, your excellency ought not to expect it now, when I have more than all the armies which surround me. The Spanish blood when shed will cover us with glory. It will be ignominious alone for the French arms for having shed it innocently.

It is requisite that the marshal of the empire should know, that the enthusiasm of eleven millions of inhabitants is not to be appeased by oppression, and that he who wishes to be free, need only to wish it. I do not wish to shed the blood of those under my command;—but there are not one who would not shed it with pleasure to defend his country. Yesterday the French left at our gates a sufficient testimony of this truth. We have not lost a man—and I believe, that I am better circumstanced to propose to you to surrender, if you do not wish to lose all your army under the walls of this city. Prudence, which characterises you so much, and which has given you title of a good man, will make you not indifferent to those devastations; and more so as neither the war nor the Spaniards are the cause of them.

If Madrid capitulated, Madrid was sold; and I cannot believe it. But Madrid is only one city, which is not a sufficient reason that this should yield. I wish to intimate to your excellency, that when a flag is sent, two columns should not be formed in different directions, because we were upon the point of firing upon them, believing them to be reconnoitering parties more than a flag of truce.

I have the honor of answering your excellency, M. Moncey, with that attention which is the only language I know, assuring you of my sacred duties.

GEN. PALAFOX.

Head-Quarters, Saragossa,
Dec. 22, 1808.

We have received several other Spanish papers, but at too late an hour to admit of translation for this day's gazette. From all we have seen it is fully demonstrated that the opposition of the Spaniards to the French forces is tremendous; and that in all their recent actions their arms have been crowned with brilliant victories.

Bonaparte had left Madrid, and it was officially announced by the Supreme Junta on the 13th Jan. that Gen. Romana had completely defeated the French army, having killed, wounded and taken prisoners upwards of 21,000 men, with baggage, artillery, &c.

Translated for the Register.

"CADIZ, Jan. 16, 1809.

"Napoleon having gained advantages over some of the Spanish chiefs, has been enabled to divert the central army, and pass along by the unacustomed roads of Somosierra, advanving by Estremadura as far as Truxillo, and finally, in the begining of December with 40,000 men got possession of Madrid by capitulation, the inhabitants having been most shamefully deceived by the infamous traitor Morvala, the 4th of that month, agreeable to the official gazette of the government.

"The Corsian flattered himself, that he had conquered the whole kingdom, in consequence of so many unexpected disasters; but he was deceived, and it is not improbable but he may soon become the victim of his own perfidy and temerity, which have only tended to inspire new horror for his name; and in this nation, a most decided determination to die rather than submit to the domination of such an unprincipled adventurer.

"Our unprincipled commanders are dismissed; our dispersed armies are re-united and re-organised, under generals possessing our fullest confidence, and they have already in several battles, proved to the French what Spanish valor can do when well commanded; and these forces, being once concentrated, can only wish for an opportunity to establish a decisive victory.

"Napoleon is actually about 20 leagues to the north of Madrid collecting his army—The duke of Infantado, with 40,000 men of the best troops, were upon Cuenca, extending his vanguard towards Aranjuez—Cuesta was in Estremadura, with a numerous army—Romana and the British, with 90,000 of the best disciplined troops, were upon Leon—Palafox was in Arragon, with the glory of having repulsed eighteen attacks of the enemy upon Sarragossa—Reding in Catalonia, in place of gen. Vivas—Blake in Austurias—The French have their head-quarters at Burgos; their whole force in the kingdom, 120,000 men.

"The proposition made by the Corsican to England, has been rejected with contempt. It was that he would make peace with her and all her allies, and that he would agree to her keeping all her conquests, provided she would agree on her part to withdraw all her troops from Spain, and acknowledge his brother Joseph as king of that country.

"The aid of every description already received from that inexaustible island is beyond all calculation, and still more is destined for our use.

"The count de Florida Blanca is dead, and in his place the central junta of government, now sitting at Seville, have elected for their president Marquis de Astorga, Count de Altamira; the measures now adopted are the most efficatious, wisest, and most energetic, which, with the help of Omnipotence, will have the most happy issue."

[From the Havanna Messenger of *March* 7.]

Extract of the Proceedings of the General Junta.

"The commissary of this Junta near the armies of the enemy, has this day communicated the following intelligence:

TARANCON, 8th Jan. 1809.

"This morning information was published, by order of the general, of the compleat defeat of the French, between Segovia and the Nayas of St. Anthony, by the marquis of Romana, with the loss on the part of the French of 21,000 men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners, with all their baggage and artillery—The remainder of the French army, with a great personage (supposed to be Napoleon) was surrounded by our troops in the Paular of Segovia—As I do not know that this intelligence will have reached your excellency through any other channel, I think it my duty to make this communication.

"Several persons who have left Madrid, bring information of the French gradually leaving that city, without knowing in what direction to proceed and of a great change in the carriage of the few who remain.

"New troops are expected here from Ucles and Cuenca, who, when united, will proced in quest of the enemy.

"God preserve your excellency many years.

"As this junta is not in immediate expectation of receiving the particulars of the above information by any other channel, and as it carries with it all the marks of authenticity, it is ordered that it be announced by a general ringing of bells, and discharge of cannon, in the expectation of the official advices of this victory on receipt of which it will be celebrated by a *Te Deum.*

"All which is published for the satisfaction of the public.

"*Murcia*, 12*th Jan.* 1809.

"The marquis of Villafrancay los Velez.

"The duke of Medina Sidonia.

"By order of his excellency,

"AUGUSTIN FERNADEZ COSTA.

Notice to all whom it may concern,

THAT some years ago, I granted to Samuel Boyd, a perpetual lease, under a certain ground rent therein stipulated, for a part of a lot of ground in the town of Pittsburgh, situate on the south side of the diamond, on which the said Boyd hath since erected two houses adjoining to Mr. M'Clurg and others. It is stipulated in the lease, that if at any time, the arrears of ground rent shall be suffered to amount to one whole year's charge, that then I may lawfully re-enter upon the premises, and rent them out to the best advantage, until such arrears, as well as the stipulated rent, which will become due every six motnhs, shall be fully discharged. It has unfortunately so happened, that the arrears will, on the first day of next month, amount to two full years rent; I am therefore determined to re-enter upon the premises agreeably to conditions of said lease, and on the second day of May next, to rent them out to the best advantage, unless my demand is either paid or secured to my satisfaction.

The houses are now in the possession of Edward Patchell, and may be viewed by persons having occasion for such.

JOHN IRWIN,
of Westmoreland.

Brush Hill, April 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Bakewell & Ensell*, having been dissolved on the 1st of February last, by mutual consent;—The Flint Glass Manufactory will in future be carried on by Benj. Bakewell & Co. by whom all accounts due to or from the late firm, will be settled.

BENJ. BAKEWELL,
EDW. ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1809.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK,
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON
AND BALTIMORE,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Books and Stationary,
AND FOR SALE AT
ZADOK CRAMER's
Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store,
Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets,
Pittsburgh.
All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

(In continuation.)

LAW BOOKS.

CAREY and Bioron's Laws of Pennsylvania.
Edward Hyde East's Reports of cases argued and determined in the King's Bench, 5 vols.
The Conductor Generalis, or the office, duty and authority of Justices of the Peace.
Bayard's abstracts of the laws of the U. States.
A treatise of the Pleas of the Crown, by Edward Hyde East.
Buller's Nisi Prius.
Roberts on Frauds.
N. York cases in Error, 2 vols. in one.
Attorney's Pocket Book, 2 vols.
Park on Insurance.
Johnson's Reports, 2 vols.
Dallass' Reports, 3 vols.
Powell on devices.
Espenasse's Reports.
Robinson's Reports, 5 vols.
Trial of Smith and Ogden.
Woodeson's Lectures.
Peake's Evidence.
Azuni's Maritime Law, 2 vols.
Montagu on Set off.
Graydon's digest of the U. S. Laws to 1808.
Addison's Reports, &c.
Wyche's Practice.
ditto Treatice.
Reed's digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, in German.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Edinburgh new Dispensatory.
Materia Medica, by Cullen.
Denman's Midwifery.
Underwood on diseases of Children.
Cullen's practice.
Chestlden's Anatomy.
Parkinson's medical admonitions.
Black's Chemistry.
Bell on Ulcers.
Bell on Wounds, 2 vols.
Baillie's Anatomy.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Buchan's domestic medicine.
Hamilton's Theory and Practice of Midwifery.
An Inquiry into the nature, cause and cure of the Gout, by Gardener.
The American Farrier, by Franklin.
A compendium of the Anatomy, Phisiology and Pathology of the Horse, by Burke.
The Pharmacopeia, or the Massachusetts medical society.
Physiology, by Albert Von Haller.
Observations on the Plague, by Assalini.
A view of all the most important facts concerning the Cow Pox, by Aikin.
New-York Medical Repository, 11 vols.

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.
Invites those Storekeepers who receive their supplies of
DRY GOODS
FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
TO HIS STORE,
NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
Where he has constantly for Sale upon the
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A large and very handsome assortment
OF
BRITISH, INDIA,
AND
American Manufactures.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE,
By the Package or Piece,
At No. 14, *South Front-street, Philadelphia,*
CALLICOES & CHINTZES,

CLOTHS,
Cassimeres,
Plains,
Cotton Checks,
Flannels,
Dimities,
Cambrics,
Leno Muslins,

Cambric Muslins,
Hosiery,
Cotton Bandanoes,
Irish Linens,
Shirting Muslins,
Velveteens,
Book Hkfs.
Bombazetts.

And a general assorment of other
BRITISH GOODS.

India Checks,
do. Hkfs.
Hearth Rugs,

Bandanoes,
Sewing Silk,
Cotton Shawls,

And a great variety of *INDIA MUSLINS.*
ALSO,
American Printed
CALICOES, SHAWLS & POCKET HKFS.
All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms.

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of April next,
THE STORE ROOM,
On the Corner of the Diamond and Market Street, with a room adjoining, now occupied by David M'Keehan as a Book Store. The situation is equal to any in the town. For particulars apply to

SARAH IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1809.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(*Price 25 cents.*)
BY ZADOK CRAMER,

THE HAPPY VOYAGE COMPLETED
AND THE
SURE ANCHOR CAST:

A SERMON,
Occasioned by the death of Capt. J. Parsons,
Preached at Newburyport,
BY THE REV. JOHN MURRY:
To which is added
THE LAST JUDGMENT,
A Poem, Dr. Watts.

JUST PUBLISHED
(*Price $.1 50 per doz. single* 19 *cents.*)
BY ZADOK CRAMER,
THE

Duty of Prayer Recommended:
WITH SOME THOUGHTS UPON
SOCIETIES
FOR PRAYER AND RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

BY THE REV. ALEXANDER PRINGLE,
Of Perth, Scotland.

With Notes, by the Rev. John Anderson
TO WHICH IS ADDED
The Rev. John Brown's Dying Advice,
To his younger Children.
Collected from his *Select Remains.*

Also, Just Published,
(*Price* 87 1-2 *cents.*)
A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY,
ESSAYED
In the name of a number of Ministers, elders, and Christian people of the
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Unto the laudable principles, wrestlings and attainments of that church; and against the backslidings, corruptions, divisions, and prevailing evils, both of former and present times.
AND NAMELY
The defections of the established church; of the nobility, gentry, commons, seceders, episcopalians, &c.
CONTAINING
A brief historical deduction of the chief occurrences in this Church, from the beginning of the year 1774.
With remarks and humble pleadings with our mother church, to exert herself to stop defection, and promote reformation.—Attested and adhered unto by sundry ministers.

BY THE REV. JOHN WILLISON,
Minister of the Gospel, at Dundee, Scotland.
March 8, 1809. eow2m.

A quantity of
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
AND
Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,
Who have on hand,
Barr Iron, Pig Lead, Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

TO LET,
A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

TO HATTERS.
Just received and for sale, by the subscriber,
2000 MUSKRAT SKINS,
For Cash only.
Likewise on hand, a quanty of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are 30 pieces 7-8 Colerain LINENS, from 4s8 to 7s6 per yard.
20 Pieces Cambric Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Broad Cloths, Kersymeres, &c. &c.
Also, 120lb. Carolina Pinkroot, at the Philadelphia prices.

SAMUEL ALLEN,
2d door above Third, in Market st.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose notes and accounts are become due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

TO LET,
And possession given the first of April next.
A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.
October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

To be Rented,
And possession given the 1st of April next,
Two Log Houses,
In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.
There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.

Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Just Published, and for sale,
At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
The Farmers Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.*

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the **Diamond**, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

ROBERT WELSH,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.
THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP.*

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.
A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

GUN POWDER.
THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,
50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JUST COME TO HAND,
FIVE NOS. OF
Rees's New Cyclopedia.

☞ The subscribers to this work will particularly oblige the publisher, by calling for their books immediately, in order that the publication may go on uninterupted for want of funds to meet the enormous expences of printing, engraving, &c. which far exceed the calculations of any person but those engaged in the undertaking.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,
A FEW COPIES OF
THE AMERICAN REGISTER,
Or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science.

☞ Subscribers are solicited for this very useful publication, at ZADOK CRAMER's Bookstore.

March 4, 1809.

Lots to Lease,
FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guardians.
JOHN JOHNSTON, }
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

Public Notice.
Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin, }
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill, }
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Public Notice.
THE subsciber returns his thanks to his customers, and others, for their past favors, and earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and discharge their respective accounts, on or before the first of April next, as he intends going to Philadelphia, to purchase a handsome assortment of *Cloth, Cassimers, and Waistcoating, &c. &c*, and he wishes his customers may not disappoint him in paying off their respective accounts against the time above mentioned, as they must well know the articles in his line cannot be purchased without the money.

JOHN BAIRD,
Merchant Taylor.
Pittsburgh, March 14, 1809.

N. B. He carries on his business in his former stand, between *First and Second, in Market Street*, where the strictest attention is paid to his branch of business. Orders from his customers and others at a distance, will be punctually attended to, and they shall be fitted with the latest London fashions.